Hospital - 1922. Arkansas.

ALABAMA IS PRAISED FOR HEALTH WORK

Montgomery Advertiser

Michigan University Director Wants All Health Charts and Publications

7-30-22

Stating he feels that Alabama is one of the most progressive states in the Union in matters pertaining to public health, Dr. John Sundwall, director of the department of hygiene and public health of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has asked Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, to forward him all available public health charts and publications issued by the Alabama State Board of Health. These charts and publications, he says, are to be used in instruction work.

The University of Michigan is one of four universities in the country where individual public health schools are conducted. Alabama public health charts, reports and other data are already being used for instructional purposes in the public health school at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md.

Following is the complete text of the letter from Dr. Sundwall:

"Dr. S. W. Welch,
"State Board of Health,
"Montgomery, Ala.

"Dear Dr. Welch:

"I am exceedingly anxious to receive from you your publications relative to the health work in Alabama. Recently I visited the Rockefeller Institute in New York City and Dr. Ferrell showed me those remarkable blue prints of your progress there. You are certainly to be complimented in your efforts along health lines. I feel that Alabama is one of the most progressive states in the Union in matters pertaining to public health.

"I shall be very glad to use your publications for teaching purposes here. Certainly they will prove of great inspiration. Will you kindly place me on your mailing list?

"Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) "JOHN SUNDWALL,
"Director."

Woodmen of Union Erect $200,000 Bath House

John L. Webb a Moving Force

Tuskegee Student

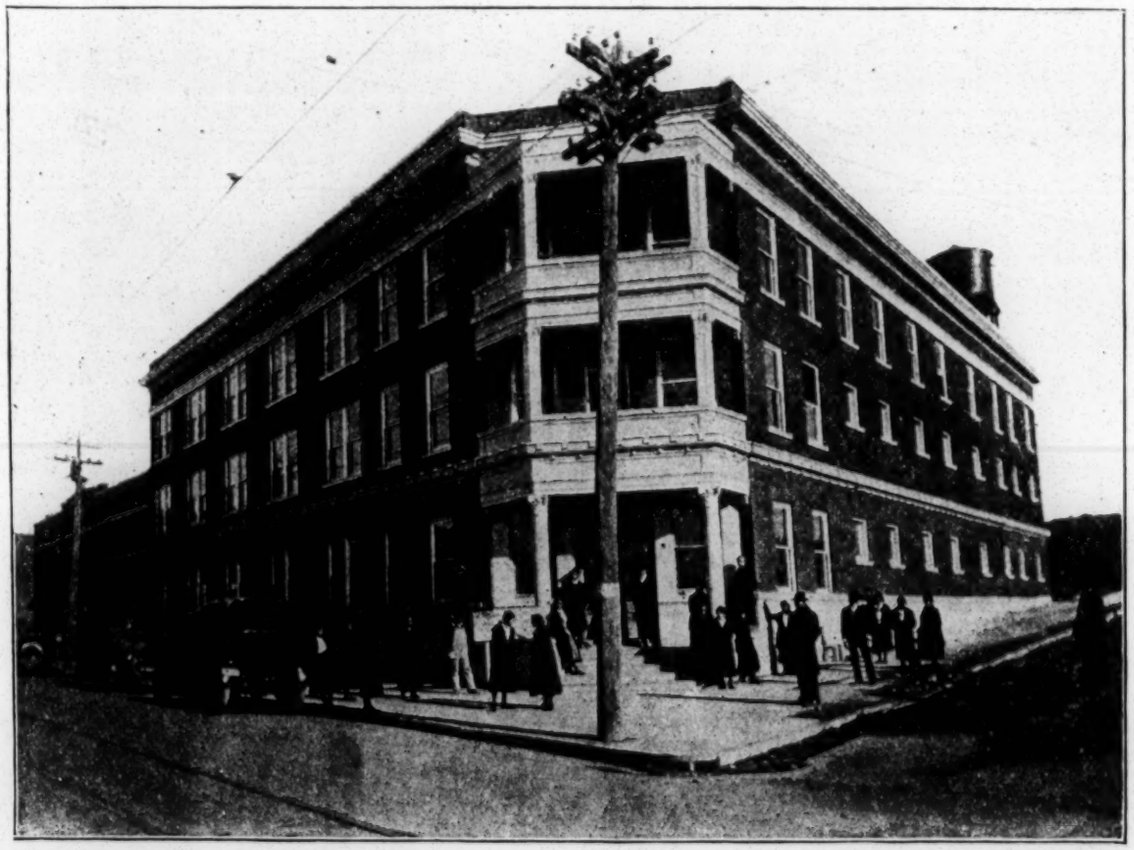
Hot Spring, Arkansas—Although the new $200,000 Bath House erected here by the Woodmen of Union will not be formally dedicated until the last week of August, hundreds of visitors have been through the building and many others have enjoyed the health-giving baths.

7-29-'22

The erection of this Bath House is a noteworthy achievement in Negro fraternal circles in that it represents no extra assessment on the 42,000 members.

Dr. E. A. Kendall, the Supreme President, and John L. Webb, the Supreme Custodian, have proved their leadership among Woodmen of Union and their ability to guide the destinies of a great brotherhood upon the highest principles.

John L. Webb is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and received a certificate in carpentry from that Institute. From carpenter to a successful contractor and builder was the brick structure containing bath rooms, cooling rooms, rest rooms, guest chambers, parlors, operating rooms diet kitchen, private wards laundry, and gymnasium. It combines in a satisfactory degree the important features of a hospital, a hotel and a bath house. To assure every comfort for the guests, a host of experienced attendants are engaged, while a professional chiropodist and an experienced beauty culturist have suites in the building. The bath rooms proper are equipped with modern inlaid porcelain bath tubs adjoined by sanitary vapor rooms. The floors of the bath rooms are of mosaic tile and the eight-foot wainscoting is of marble. The building is also equipped with an automatic heating and ventilating machine, and a sanitary pumping and icing machine furnishes water for the guests from a natural mineral spring under the building.



The new $200,000 Bath House in Hot Springs, Arkansas, erected by the Woodmen of Union, of which John L. Webb, a member of the Class of 1912, is Custodian and the "moving force."

Foster E. Gage, the House Manager, was

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

short but logical step for a man of his vision and character. With his experience as a builder Mr. Webb supervised the entire construction of the Bath House and effected economies which saved the Woodmen more than $80,000.

The Woodmen's Bath House is a three-story

WOODMEN OF UNION DEDICATE $150,-000 HOSPITAL AND BATHOUSE.

By Albon L. Holsey.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 7.—A fraternal organization which advocates the bath, the screen and fresh air may not be now "unde rthe sun" but the slogan "clean homes, clean bodies, clean lives' 'has helped to make the Woodmen of Union one of the strongest Orders of its kind in the country.

In spite of the railroad strike, something more than 2,000 delegaties representing 1800 local lodges in the states of Arkansas Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississppi, Tennessee, Florida and Missouri gathered here this week for the annual Grand Lodge Session, and the dedication of the $150,000 Hospital and Bath House was the outstanding feature of the week's proceedings.

On Wednesday evening at Visitors Chapel A. M. E. Church the addresses of welcome were delivered: Dr. C. M. Wade extending the welcome on behalf of the citizens, Prof. R. C. Barrow on behalf of the Churches and Prof. S. M. Wyatt on behalf of the local fraternal organizations. Prof. G .S. Goodman of Holy Springs, Miss., the Supreme Vice-President responded on behalf of the visitors and he took occasion to tell something of the achievement of the organization during the past six years.

President Kenday's Annual Address.

Dr. E. A. Kendall, the Supreme President in his annual address reviewed the past record of the organization and in contrast with the records of previous years he stated that it was a "source of pride to the Order and to the race" that inspite of unsettled economic Conditions throughout the country the Woodmen of Union had made most remarkable progress this year.

He praised the deputies and field organizers for their "honest, efficient and loyal co-operation in the management of the affairs of the Order this year." The local lodges through their officers "have rendered a most helpful service' 'in keeping their records accurately; in spreading the doctrine of "Love, Truth and Justice" for which the organization stands and for enabling the W. O. U. to stand for "law and order," and for co-operation between the two races.

Continuing Dr. Kendall said: "We are struggling and working not alone for the present but for unborn generations for this race of ours which must eventually take its place along side of other races who have fought, bled and conquered. As a race we have no cause to despair when we think of the melting pot through which other peoples and races have passed. Rather than despair, let us be mindful of the things which concern us personally. Let us be careful of our conduct with reference to our relations the one with the other. Let us more accurately consider and more diligently ponder the truth contained in 'As ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them." Let us settle with ourselves once and for always this question and that is if creditable efforts of, for, and by my people are to meet with success it will have to come absolutely and entirely through my people. Each individual must know that the fture hope of the children which they have brought into the world, the aims and ambitions of a struggling race depends entirely upon their own loyalty to the principles for which we are contending and to the amount of co-operation shown to every worthy effort put forth by our own ra-

The Custodian's Report.

John L. Webb, the Supreme Custodian of the organization, was recently elected Treasurer of the National Negro Business League and his annual report showed that the Woodmen of Union have assets amounting to $433,000 and that $120 000 has been paid out this year in sick and death claims to members. "Our organization" said Mr. Webb, "was never in better financial condition than at present" and the members gave frequent evidence of their appreciation of Mr. Webb's service to the Order. The committee appointed to review the custodian's report said: "Any organization among any people that can in six years turn a $5,000 deficit into a credit balance of $206,-000 has been paid out this year in sick and death claims to members. "Our organization" said Mr. Webb, "was never in better financial condition than at present" and the members gave frequent evidence of their appreciation of Mr. Webb's service to the Order. The committee appointed to review the custodian's Report said: "Any organization among any people that can in six years turn a $5,000 deficit into a credit balance of $206,-000 in sick and death claims is worthy of the confidence and support of the best people everywhere." "All of that is the work of John L. Webb" said one of the speakers", for he took charge of the Order when it had no money and a mere handful of members and has made it one of the outstanding Orders of the race."

Dedication of the Hospital.

The Woodmen Hospital and Bath House was completed and began serving the public about three months ago but the formal dedication took place Thursday, August 31st.

Most of the members of the Order had not seen the building until this week and it was a genuine experience to sit in the elegantly appointed lobby and watch the delegates march through "their building." "I 'clare to gracious it shure is grand' 'remarked one elderly "Sister" as she passed slowly through the upper hallway turning first to this way and then to the other. Still another overheard comment deserves mention here because it came from "a withered old man" who registered from a small town in one of the "rich agricultural" states. The old man was undoubtedly bewildered at what he saw. Even his noiseless tread upon the linoleum in the hallway appeared to perplex him and when he reached the second floor and passed through the parlor where a young woman was playing the piano and others were seated nearby in the deep-enveloping and richly upholstered chairs; it was quite too much for him. "I'm glad to see you young young folks enjoy you'selves" said the withered old man, "c'ase whar I come from dty would'en let niggers—" a crowd of delegates surged past at that moment and the old man was swept along with the crowd and his sentence was unfinished but its significance was not lost to us. After that I watched for the "withered old man," in the audience at the regular lodge sessions because his reations interested me. At one of the evening sessions some one was praying fervently that our race might be saved from mob violence and lynching and I saw the fluithered old man" take his soiled red handkerchief from the pocket of his ill-fitting coat and wipe away the tears.

But to come back to the dedication of the building: The 2,000 delegates and a large number of local citizens gathered in front of the hospital and after devotional exercises by Rev. E. J. Lunon of Forrest City, Ark., the Supreme Chaplain of the organization, Dr. E. A. Kendall, the Supreme President introduced Rev. L. S. Overall of Little Rock, Ark., who delivered the dedicatory address.

Rev. Overall said "We are proud to be able to witness and participate in this dedicatory service today, for it means not only the formal dedication of a building but it means the dedication of our organization to the sick and afflicted of our race. When we think that our race stated fifty years ago with no name and no homes we will take great satisfaction and pride in this building which represents the achievement of Negro brains and Negro skill.

Service to its Members.

The members of the Supreme Lodge took a very forward step when they pledged to contribute $2.00 each per year as an endowment for the hospital. This will enable the hospital to conduct free clinics and to treat the members of the Order in the hospital without cost. Dr. Jno. E. Eve the Supreme Medical Director told of the plan for making the Hospital a real service to the race and to the members of the organization. He also told of the proposed training school for nurses which is to be conducted at the hospital. Dr. Eve is a young man of splendid promise and is rapidly building up a reputation in the middle west as a surgeon. Various members of the Order volunteered expressions of appreciation of the hospital and of the fact that the building had been erected without any extra assessments on the members.

Committees.

The following committees were appointed at the opening session: Committee on Custodian's report: Prof. W. H. Towns, Pine Bluff, Ark., chairman. Committee on the President's address; Prof. G. S. Goodman, Holly Springs, Miss., Chairman, Committee on Education; Prof. Berry Jones, Cotton Plant Ark., Chairman Committee on Resolutions; Rev. G. B. Ashford, Hot Springs, Ark., Chairman Committee on Obituraries; Rev. A. B. J. Perry, Marianna, Ark., chairman.

Entertainment Features.

In addition to the opportunities offered at Hot Springs for sight-seeing, the delegates have enjoyed some very interesting entertainments. Among these being: A musicale entertainment by the members of the Office Force of the Woodmen of Union. Their program included vocal and instrumental selections and three numbers by the Woodmen of Union Band, which is composed of the members of the office forces and which is being trained by H. H. Bents, a former member of the Tuskegee Institute Band. The choirs from Roanoke Baptist Church, the Huven H. E. Church and the Visitors Chapel A. E. Church have rendered excellent service. The three days session concluded with an entertainment Friday evening at Whittington park.

Officers Re-elected.

The following officers of the Supreme Session were re-elected: Dr. E. A. Kendall, Supreme President; John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian; Sister I. W. Harper, Supreme Royal Queen W. E. Miller, Supreme Royal Sen; Drs. E. J. Lunon, P. H. Thompson and A. B. J. Perry, Supreme Chaplain; Dr. Jno. E. Eve Supreme Medical Director.

$200,000 Bath House Built At Hot Springs for Negroes

Woodmen of Union Building Handsomely Equipped and Already In Use, But Formal Dedication Takes Place Last Week in August

(Special to The New York Age).

Hot Springs, Ark.—Although the new $200,000 bath house erected here by the Woodmen of Union will not be formally dedicated until the last week in August, hundreds of visitors have been through the building and many others have enjoyed the health-giving baths.

The erection of the bath house is a noteworthy achievement in Negro fraternal circles, in that it represents no extra assessment on the 42,000 members. Dr. E. A. Kendall, supreme president, and John L. Webb, supreme custodian, have proved their leadership among the Woodmen of Union and their ability to guide the destinies of a great brotherhood upon the highest principles.

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The Woodmen's bath house is a three-story brick structure containing bath rooms, cooling rooms, rest rooms, guest chambers, parlors, operating rooms, diet kitchen, laundry and gymnasium. It combines in a satisfactory degree the important features of a hospital and a hotel and bath house. To assure every

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals – 1922.

Alabama.

BAPTISTS PURCHASE HOSPITAL FOR BLACKS

Montgomery Advertiser

Instead of Negro Ward at New Hospital in Selma, Separate Building Bought

3/1/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 28.—Trustees of the state Baptist hospital at Selma concluded the purchase of a site for a negro Baptist hospital to be established in this city, buying the Sullivan property on Voeglin street that has a very roomy building on it that can be used for present needs until more rooms and equipment can be added. The lot bought has 150 feet frontage on Voeglin with 120 feet depth on an alley back of the lot.

Negro patients who are at the old Union street hospital will be moved to the new hospital this week The purchase price of the property was $5,000 and the hospital will be under the same management as the new state Baptist hospital just opened at Selma.

Dr. Louis J. Bristow, superintendent of the state hospital will also have the supervision of the negro hospital. This was thought to be a better plan than having a negro ward at the state institution.

Negro nurses will be used but the physicians will be the same corps as the state hospital.

PUBLIC ASKED TO AID IN MAINTAINING HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

3/4/22

Birmingham Ala Reporter

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22, 1922.

To the Public:

Just now there is a crying need for a Children's Hospital. At present Birmingham is overwhelmed with the number of children in need of medical attention. Intelligent supervision of school children shows us that immediate attention must be given them if we are to have better men and women—physically and morally.

Already during the month of January 28 children were treated at the Home Hospital for various diseases—some requiring minor operations. This has been done through the free services of Drs. A. M. Brown, H. C. Bryant and L. U. Goin, the Home Hospital Association generously paying the hospital fee.

To meet the needs of hundreds of others who are begging to be admitted for treatment. The Children's Home Hospital Association has been organized. This association makes its appeal to an ever ready public to help us carry on this work by making a donation as generous as you can. Checks should be sent to Mrs. C. W. Carns, 1110 7th Avenue.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. J. H. BROGSDALE, Pres.

MISS J. R. BRADFORD, Sec.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD

APRIL 2, 1922

NEW HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Campaign For Necessary Funds Will Start During Coming Week

That the colored people are in earnest about a hospital for children is demonstrated in the fact that they have already secured the home on Weaver street, established their several boards and are now caring for children in the hospital.

This movement is in the hands of the negro women of the district headed by Mrs. J. H. Brogsdale, president of the advisory board. It is regarded as altogether a worthy movement and is meeting with the ready approval of both races of the community. Like all movements of this kind, it must have funds and a place for its operation, it is a charitable hospital and the purpose is to care largely for dependent children. A drive starts April 2 and will run through the ninth. The organization is taking the health week occasion, a movement put on foot some years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, to demonstrate and interest the public in the needs of so many worthy and unfortunate children of the district.

Monday, April 10, will close the campaign when the captains will make their reports at a general mass meeting where the funds will be turned over to the regular treasurer of the organization. The place for holding the mass meeting will be announced later through the columns of this paper. Prof. W. C. Davis is general chairman and will preside at the special rally.

It is encouraging to the colored people of Birmingham to note the ready approval of any worthy effort that they might make for the advancement of humanity in this community by white people. In a letter to the president of the advisory board, Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of the Birmingham public schools, made the following very encouraging statement:

"I take pleasure in enclosing a check for $250.00 as a contribution from the children of the colored schools of the city, given on last Thanksgiving day.

"In the opinion of the board of education, the charity administered by your board is worthy of whatever assistance we may be able to give."

Funds should be sent to Mrs. C. W. Carns, treasurer, 1110 Seventh avenue, north.

NEGRO VETS' HOSPITAL

Commercial Appeal

Tuskegee, Ala., Hospital Gets $229,866 from Government.

4/11/22 Memphis Sem

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Award of a contract for the mechanical equipment of the veterans hospital for negro soldiers at Tuskegee, Ala., at a cost of $229,866 to S. W. Rittenhouse of Washington, was announced today by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Clifford.

The contract covers the installation of boilers, electric wiring, plumbing and other mechanical facilities of the new institution and to be completed within nine months.

INSTITUTION FOR DISABLED COLORED VETS

5/12/22

Montgomery Advertiser

Completed Entire Building and Equipment Means Expenditure of Approximately Five Million Dollars; Brick and Cement Chief Material

CAPACITY WILL BE FIVE HUNDRED BEDS

Large Portion of Material Will Be Supplied by Montgomery Business Men and Local Labor Will Be Employed Is Announcement

Information was received Monday from Washington to the effect that Algernon Blair of Montgomery, is low bidder for the construction of the immense new hospital for disabled colored soldiers at Tuskegee, construction of which has been authorized by the United States government, to be placed at the disposal of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. Blair's base bid was $1,010,000 for the hospital, with a total of 26 buildings, with a supplementary bid for eight additional buildings contemplated, which would run the total cost up to $1,400,000. News of the opening of bids was received in a telegram from Mr. Blair at Washington by A. C. Samford, his superintendent, Monday afternoon, the bids being opened at 3 o'clock, eastern time.

There were two other bidders—the Northeastern Construction Company of New York, and Krebs of Atlanta. The bid of Mr. Blair provides for the completion of the contract within nine months.

Mr. Samford will be personally in charge of the new construction as superintendent, and stated Monday that he is ready to start work the morning after the contract is formally let, which is expected to be done during the present week. Mr. Samford has had charge of a number of other big jobs, among them the completion recently of a smaller hospital for white soldiers at Dawson Springs, Ky.

The importance to Montgomery of the securing of this huge contract by a local firm will be fully appreciated, as there will be a large expenditure of money for material and labor. The construction will be of brick and concrete, fire-proof throughout, and some indication of the size of the job is afforded by the fact that the main infirmary building alone is to be 300 feet square, with three stories and basement, to cost approximately $375,000.

Mr. Blair's bid does not include such work as plumbing, heating and wiring, which is to be let separately; and Mr. Samford estimated that the total expenditure to the government in equipping the hospital ready to receive patients will be $5,000,000. The hospital will have a capacity of 500 beds.

The hospital will be built on land conveyed by Tuskegee Institute to the government, and will be located a mile and a half from the town of Tuskegee, and three and one-half miles from Chehaw, from which point the Western railroad has built a spur track to the hospital site.

The bid submitted by Mr. Blair includes the building of two and one-half miles of roadway within the hospital reservation, the roads to be either chert or concrete.

The submission by Mr. Blair of the low bid for this job is another indication of the ability of this Montgomery contractor to compete successfully on projects which attract national attention. It is stated that Mr. Blair has had more contracts with the supervising architect of the treasury department of the United States government than any other contractor in the United States. He completed on February 15, after six months, a hospital for white soldiers at Dawson Springs, Ky., at a cost of approximately $600,000; and he now has under construction a postoffice at Salem, Va., to cost $51,000, and another postoffice at Laredo, Texas, to cost $18,000. Other jobs handled by him include the building of Camp Sheridan, an immense cotton mill contract at Porterdale, Ga., completed in February, 1921, at a cost of $992,000, and a court house now under construction at Tunica, Miss., to cost $135,000. He has also recently completed the construction of new dormitories at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford.

The awarding to him of the latest contract, for the Tuskegee hospital, will be of practical benefit to Montgomery business, in addition to helping put this city on the business map of the nation.

Mr. Samford stated that about 500 men will be employed on the Tuskegee contract and that these men will be obtained locally.

COLORED VETS TO GET HOSPITAL

Nashville Journal

5/9/22

Washington, D. C.—The contract for the mechanical equipment of the United States Veterans Hospital to be constructed at Tuskegee for colored disabled veterans has been awarded. Specifications call for an expenditure of $313,639 and the work to be completed by February 1st, 1923. Noland-Whifford Co., of Newport News are the contractors.

This estimate includes the expenditures for equipment such as boilers, electric, heating, water and sewerage services.

The hospital will fill a long felt want among the colored disabled veterans and it is felt will go a long way towards relieving conditions among them that are not so good as might be.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. EXPRESS

Tuesday, July 4, 1922

NEGRO SOLDIER HOSPITAL CONTRACT IS AWARDED

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Award of a contract for $313,659 for the mechanical equipment of the United States Veteran's Hospital for disabled negro soldiers, to be constructed at Tuskegee, Ala., to Noland Clifford Company of Newport News, Va., was announced today by the Treasury. The work includes the installation of a boiler plant, outside heating, electric, water and sewer services, and is to be completed by Feb. 1, 1923.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD

AUG 4 1922

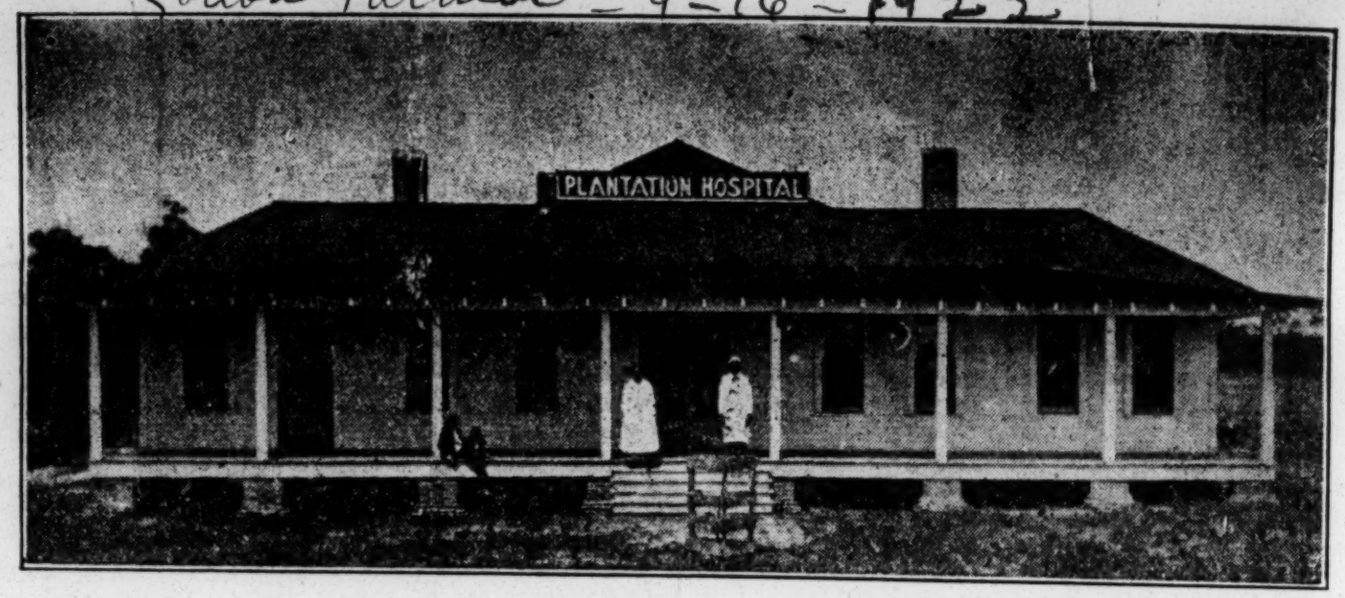
Tuskegee $25,000 Job Of Painting Landed By Birmingham Firm

Among the numerous contracts secured by Birmingham manufacturers, jobers and other firms for work on the $1,000,000 federal negro soldier hospital at Tuskegee is that for the painting of the 26 buildings which will comprise the group. This went to the Brown-Rogers company, Birmingham, and is for around $25,000. The Birmingham firm landed the contract over competitors from several states.

Other contracts for supplies were secured by Hammond-Byrd Iron company, American Cast Iron Pipe company, Truscon Steel, Ingalls Iron works and others.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Cotton Farmer - 9-16-1922



The above is the front view of the Plantation Hospital of the Delta & Pine Land Company (Syndicate) located on Cotton Farmer Turn Row, Lake Vista Plantation, on the west side of the Y. & M. V. Railroad (Illinois Central) within sight of the Scott store and the Depot. **This hospital was built for, and is operated for, the exclusive service of the colored tenants, day farm laborers and saw mill hands of the Delta & Pine Land Company. It has for the accommodation of patients, two General Wards, some private rooms, bath rooms and toilets, enclosed screen porches for the convalescent patients. It has an operating room, doctor's private office, sterilizing room, wash room, linen room, and many other conveniences of a well equipped hospital.** The hospital staff consists of the following persons: Drs. I. I. Pogue and S. L. Lane, surgeons in charge; Miss Dorothy E. Miller, Head Nurse, and Miss Beatrice Monroe and Miss Lorena S. Gibson, Assistant Nurses; Mr. Will Coward, Orderly, and in charge of the automobile ambulance; Miss Fannie Bishop, diet cook; and Miss Annie Jones, in charge of the laundry.

This is indeed a family hospital. The patients here naturally get more and better attention than they could possibly hope or expect to get in a public charity hospital. The Plantation Management, even from a pecuniary standpoint, is interested in the recovery of each person committed to the hospital. **Nothing is left undone to restore a tenant's or day hand's health. The thoughtful tenant, plantation day hand or saw mill hand feels a pride in the hospital, and realizes it is a blessing to our people.**

HOME HOSPITAL IS MAKING PROGRESS; NEEDS EXPLAINED

The Board of Managers of the Children's Home Hospital, located on Weaver Street, near Eighth Avenue, has just closed a most successful six months' work and rendered its report, showing an itemized statement of the accomplishments, money collected and monies spent. The report was complimented by the Board of Managers and the first time in the history of a charitable institution in this setcion where so much service has been rendered and a cash balance shown. The report shows that aside from other services rendered, the organization had caused tonsils to be taken from 102 children who were not able to have a family physician and among this number several were given medical attention for other diseases. The report also shows that 230 are still on the waiting list, seeking a chance to be served, but because of limited funds the organization has been obliged to pass some of the charities and it is the hope of the management that larger provision will be made during this six months and all needy persons will be cared for. A plea is made for funds and the money can be sent to Mrs. C. W. Carns, at 1110 7th avenue. More renovation must be done to the Hospital and quarters made more comfortable. Several hundred dollars could be used now to a great advantage.

The tresurer made the following report drawn from the itemized statement submitted to the Board of Management:

Receipts.

April and May Drive	$ 775.12
Hospital fees	496.70
Home Hospital Association	28.00
Other donations	38.00
Membership fees	17.50
Total	$1,355.32

Disbursements.

Salaries& expense for nurse	$ 480.00
Groceries	246.65
Drugs	137.06
Laundry	166.88
Rent	120.00
Light bills	12.41
Water rent	11.00
Coal bill	21.60
Milk	24.25
Telephone	29.30
Ice bill	21.20
Prescriptions	12.75
Campaign expenses	25.25
Sundry expenses	9.55
Upkeep	15.10
Total	$1,332.90
Total receipts	$1,355.32
Disbursements	$1,332.90
Balance in treasury	$ 22.42

THE PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL REDUCES INDEBTEDNESS

St. Louis Argus 11-17-22

The Peoples' Hospital, the only institution of its kind in St. Louis, has now reduced its purchase price from $22,000 to $12,000 according to figures reported at the Executive Board of that institution meeting last Wednesday night. The total indebtedness was shown to be $12,000 and interest a mounting altogether to $15,000. In addition to $10,000 paid on the building, current expenses have been met and new equipment installed. The operating room has been newly painted at an expense of $100.00 thru the efforts of Mr. J. C. Bussell. The present value of the building is estimated at $60,000.

Mrs. T. J. Nevins who has successfully engineered several projects for this institution volunteers her service to organize a campaign to raise $10,000 beginning Nov. 5th and lasting ten days. The details for the campaign are yet to be worked out, but Mrs. Nevins stated to a reporter for the Argus that she intends to make the campaign as popular as possible.

YOUNG MEN OF T. C. I. HOSPITAL HONOR 1922 GRADUATES WITH DANCE.

By Argus Reporter
Birmingham, Ala.

One of the most enjoyable socials of the season was the entertainment at the Elks Rest Wednesday night, October 8th, when the young men of the T. C. I. Hospital, Fairfield, complimented the 1922 graduating class of nurses. A very interesting program was rendered before the dance at which time Prof. J. A. Welton, principal of the Patterson Public School, delivered the principal address. Professor Welton was in good form and his address was a master stroke, others took prominent part in solos, short talks and instrumental selections. 11-18-22

The graduating class was composed of 13 young women, who were beautifully gowned and made a spectacular showing. A large number of guests were entertained at dancing until a late hour. Whatley's orchestra furnished the music.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospital — 1922.

California

TAYLOR'S STUDIO IS NOW HOSPITAL OF COLORED FOLK

Old Building Purchased for Benefit of Needy Members of Race

6-12-22

The old studio in which William D. Taylor, slain motion picture director, edited and checked the results of the productions which earned him an enviable reputation in the world of the flickering screen, is today a hospital, colored residents of Los Angeles having purchased the building in the interests of needy members of their race.

The building is located on Occidental boulevard, one block south of Temple. Today, under its new name, the Dunbar hospital, it was in full swing, following a formal opening which was largely attended by hundreds of colored Angelenos.

Prominent members of the colored colony here have for many months been striving toward the ultimate goal of a modern hospital for the use of their race. The objective was finally reached through the co-operation of several physicians and surgeons connected with the colony.

The building has 15 rooms for the accommodation of approximately 25 patients. It has an ultra-modern operating room, kitchen, reception rooms, etc.

NEAR CITY'S CENTER

In selecting the building those behind the project sought to get a location somewhat removed from the heart of the city and yet easily available to all sections of the community. For this reason the bungalow-hospital was taken immediately upon its discovery.

Supporting the movement at its inception were Dr. J. T. Whittaker, Dr. J. E. Porter, Dr. C. S. Diggs and Dr. Frank Gordon.

LOS ANGELES CAL HERALD
JULY 5, 1922

Refuse to Break Zoning Law to Permit Hospital

An attempt to smash the city zoning ordinance by granting a permit for a colored hospital to operate on Council street in the heart of the Wilshire district met with defeat today when the public welfare committee of the city council unanimously voted to not amend the zoning ordinance or permit the hospital in the district.

The city planning commission had unanimously acted against the proposed hospital previously. The council as a whole is expected to finally uphold the zone ordinance and turn down the proposed hospital tomorrow morning.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals - 1922. Georgia

NEGRO MINISTERS WANT SANITARIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Atlanta Constitution 4/23/22

Resolutions calling upon the stat legislature to provide a sanitariun for the treatment of colored tubercu lar patients were passed at a meet ing Tuesday by the colored ministers union of Atlanta. The resolution are as follows:

Whereas, it appears from report published that tuberculosis is increas ing among our people and statistic prove that during 1921 out of 2,52 deaths from tuberculosis that 1,52 were negroes, this, to say the least is alarming and we are told by the physicians that it is a preventable disease and, whereas, the state has no place to treat tubercular patients.

Therefore, be it resolved that this A. M. E. ministers' union begin a campaign among our people to try to prevent this disease and to appoint a committee to co-operate with the medical association and such organizations to memorialize the state legisalture to provide a sanitarium for the treatment colored tubercular patients.

The Savannah *Tribune* heartily endo ses a movement for the erection of municipal hospital in that city, by say ing:

New York Age 7/29/22

A large, well appointed, up-to-dat community hospital for both white an colored patients such as the America Legion is sponsoring is one of the re needs of this city. We cannot se where there should be any opposition to the authorization of floating bonds for raising of funds for such a pur pose as this, if said hospital is to serve the community in an impartial and unprejudiced manner. The phy sicians, both white and colored, need such an institution where they may serve the community, unhampered by a lack of proper facilities as is the case at present. We believe that the two departments, one for the whites and the other for the colored, can be operated successfully together and that both white and colored physicians can harmoniously serve their respective de partments.

There should be no objections to the serving of colored physicians in the Negro wards and we believe that this community is broadminded enough not to expect that in a municipal hospital Negro doctors should be denied the privilege of serving Negro patients whenever said patients desire their services.

We trust that confidence expressed by the *Tribune* as to harmonious coopera tion in establishing an institution that will serve the needs of both races may be fully justified by the results. Hos pital service, both for patients and phy sicians, has been the subject of much agitation in various sections.

Brookhaven Hospital, Rome, Ga.

New York Age 8-26-22

Dr. R. H. Brooks, Founder and Superintendent, Is Now in New York to Raise Funds for Increasing Facilities of Hospital.

M. E. Church May Take Over Colored Hospital in Rome

Atlanta Constitution 12-17-22

Rome, Ga., December 16.—(Special.)—Every indication now points to the taking over of the Brookhaven (colored) hospital in this city by the Atlanta conference of the Methodist Church, North, now in session at Griffin, Ga. President Shackleton of the Rome Chamber of Commerce, and Lee J. Langley and Ben Yancey attended the conference yesterday at the invitation of the general committee of the board of school and hospital, and Mr. Langley returned last night satisfied that the plan would be successful.

One of the features of the hospital under its new management will be a training school for nurses, and these will be supplied to the Rome section and contiguous territory.

The church is expected to spend considerable money here, enlarging the present hospital plant which has been offered the conference by Dr. R. H. Brooks, the present owner.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals—1922

HOSPITAL RECEIVER APPOINTED

Chicago Defender
2/25/22

Creditors Swoop Down on the Ft. Dearborn, Ask Court To Collect Debts

By J. Blaine Poindexter

Charges of graft, inefficiency and mismanagement on the part of officials of the Fort Dearborn hospital, 3831 Vernon avenue, have been brought to light through a suit filed against the Dearborn hospital, a corporation, and the Fort Dearborn hospital, a partnership, consisting of 13 persons.

The suit was brought by R. W. Eyster, head of the Eyster Linen Co., 430 S. Wabash avenue, in behalf of himself and other creditors whose bills amount to $9,000—commercial debts—on Feb. 15. The camplainants asked the appointment of a receiver for the hospital and an injunction against the Chicago Medical college, 3832 Rhodes avenue, restraining it from interfering with the receiver appointed. The hearing was held before Judge Chas. M. Foell of the superior court and he appointed Attorney A. L. Williams receiver after his bond had been approved.

Hospital Trustees

The former and the newly-elected trustees of the hospital consist, among others, of Judge George B. Holmes of the municipal court, president of the trustee board; Hon. Emmet Wheaton, county commissioner and vice president; Hon. Henry Stuckart, ex-city and ex-county treasurer; Chas. M. Irish, cashier of the Roosevelt State bank; Thomas F. Carey, president of the Chicago National Life Insurance Co.; T. Frank O'Connell, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago National Life Insurance Co., and Alfred Clover, general manager of the Chicago Public Life Insurance Co., all white, and Attorney A. L. Williams, Julius F. Taylor, editor of the Broad Ax; Alderman Louis B. Anderson, the Rev. John W. Robinson and William McDonald of Texas.

An executive committee composed of Attorney Williams, Julius F. Taylor and Alfred Clover, was appointed by the president of the trustee board, Judge Holmes, at a meeting held during the early part of November, 1921. When the committee assumed control of the hospital—which it did immediately after its appointment—it found the institution in a deplorable and chaotic condition. There was no head nor tail to anything, according to the members of the committee. An indebtedness of $10,000 fell upon their shoulders to wrestle with. All the creditors were demanding their money and threatening suits.

Williams Issues Notes

The committee appointed A. L. Williams as its attorney to deal with these creditors. Through his administration he was able to forestall suits and quiet the clamoring creditors by offering—and they accepted—six months' notes, thus allowing the hospital to get on its feet. After this was done and the notes prepared by the executive committee and trustees, to be signed by the proper officers, five of the doctors who were instrumental in the election of members of the trustee board refused to release their personal interest in the hospital by taking long term notes along with said creditors.

During the existence of the executive committee, and through its efforts, the running expenses of the hospital were reduced 50 per cent, the institution was placed upon a sane, businesslike foundation and its credit with business firms of Chicago was re-established.

Only Eight Patients

At the time the committee assumed control it is alleged that the hospital did not have surgical instruments to perform operations. There was not even sufficient bedding to supply the meager demands of the institution as it then existed, as there were only eight patients beneath its roof. The prominent physicians had absolutely refused to recommend patients to the hospital. However, it was feeding 30 people—16 nurses in training and 14 paid employees. But through the consistent efforts on the part of the committee they regained the confidence of the leading physicians and on Feb. 15 the hospital had 33 patients.

The creditors, after this record was presented to them, resented the attempt of some of the former doctors to take charge of the hospital, and demanded a receiver be appointed to handle the affairs of the institution and recommended the appointment of one of the executive committee members. Julius F. Taylor suggested Attorney Williams as receiver and declared he believed this the only sane and businesslike way to run the hospital for the protection of the sick and afflicted, who are being continually annoyed by the overlordship of some of the former officials who brought the hospital to its defunct state.

Wischman Gets Money

It is charged that on the first of August last Dr. M. J. Brown and Dr. F. C. Cade were the prime movers in inaugurating a $100,000 drive for the Greater Fort Dearborn hospital, and the services of Gustave Wischman (white) were secured as campaign manager for the drive. His compensation was said to be in the neighborhood of $6,000, at the rate of $300 a week, he agreeing to raise the $100,000. It was stated in literature which was sent out at that time that none of the money subscribed for or collected during the drive would be used for campaign expenses, that the expenses incident upon the same would be taken care of in another direction. But at the close of the campaign Mr. Wischman received $2,900 and sued the Fort Dearborn Hospital Association for $3,000 in the municipal court and the suit is still pending. He sued the hospital association to get his money from the greater hospital that employed him.

Instead of raising the $100,000, only $2,000 was accounted for. The entire drive brought in $10,000 and out of this amount only $1,530 found its way into the hospital. This was immediately paid for debts incurred in preparation for the drive.

No Home for Nurses

During this drive it was held out to the public that part of the money collected from it would be expended to secure a home for the 16 nurses in training in the hospital, but not one dollar of the money collected has been spent in that direction.

The latter part of October, after the failure of the Wischman $100,000 drive for the Greater Ft. Dearborn, a meeting was held at the Wendell Phillips High school and Alfred Clover (white) laid down his check for $1,000 to secure a home for the 16 nurses in training. At the same meeting Thomas Carey, president of the Chicago National Life Insurance Co., who was chairman of the campaign committee, also contributed $1,000. But even this money was used to pay the old running debts of the institution and not one dollar, it is alleged, was saved to secure the home.

Who Got Whisky?

It is also charged that in 1920 a permit was issued by the internal revenue office here to the Ft. Dearborn hospital, 3831 Vernon avenue, calling for whisky to be used for medicinal purposes, and it is alleged that the address, 3831 Vernon avenue, was changed on the permit to 3832 Rhodes avenue, the address of the Chicago Medical College. And it is said that not even a pint has been given to the hospital through this permit. All the alcohol and whisky [illegible] bought from the medical college. The amount of whisky secured from the government was several thousand dollars worth, and it is said that the receiver is to demand that the return from this whisky would be asked for payment of creditors.

Illinois

CLEAN BILL GIVEN FORT DEARBORN

Chicago Defender

Hospital's Debts Paid; Starts Re-establishment; Whisky Story Is Cleared

4/8/22

Fort Dearborn hospital, which has recently been on the rocks and placed in the hands of a receiver because of large debts and alleged mismanagement on the part of its operating officials, has been rescued by Dr. B. R. Bluitt and placed again under the supervision of the former officials, who are Drs. B. R. Bluitt, G. W. Hardeman, M. J. Brown, F. C. Cade, R. A. Shell and C. Crook.

Through court orders, Attorney A. L. Williams was appointed receiver for the institution. Following his investigations into its affairs, he brought sensational charges of graft on the part of the former management and waged a fight to save the institution which, he declared, was almost wrecked.

Accused Silent

While this fight and expose was being staged by the receiver, the accused ones remained silent because, according to Dr. Bluitt, the receiver was unable to prove any of his charges. There were many things, declared the physician, that Mr. Williams didn't know.

He charged that in 1920 a permit was issued by the internal revenue office here to the Fort Dearborn hospital, 3831 Vernon avenue, calling for whisky to be used for medicinal purposes and alleged that the address 3831 Vernon avenue, was changed to 3832 Rhodes avenue, the address of the Chicago Medical college, and that the hospital did not receive even a pint of the whisky obtained through the permit. All the alcohol and whisky that the hospital used had to be bought from the Chicago Medical college, that had several thousand dollars worth.

About Whisky

According to Dr. Bluitt, head of the institution, this whisky was purchased for the medical college by the Dearborn Hospital association, a white corporation, of which Receiver Williams knew nothing. Dr. Bluitt further maintains that E. W. Eyster of the Eyster Linen company, to whom several hundred dollars was owed by the hospital, was influenced to bring suit against the institution in order that a receiver might be appointed. Out of his own pocket the outstanding bills against the institution were paid by the physician; and when this was done, the receiver was removed by the court and the hospital went back into the hands of the original officials.

Attorney Williams declares that he was very much discouraged because the public did not co-operate with him in his fight against those whom he charged were wrecking the institution. Not one word of commendation of his efforts was made by any of the ministers of the city from their pulpits, he declared. He received only one letter of praise from an interested party, he said.

The ground and building of Fort Dearborn hospital is owned by Dr. Bluitt and two of his associates.

LIBERTY LIFE CELEBRATES FIRST YEAR

Chicago Irish 8-26-22

Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago closed its first year of operation August 19. The Anniversary celebration was carefully planned to the minutes detail. All representatives were called in from the field to participate in the Company's first annual event. They came from all parts of Illinois and Michigan to meet the rest of the Liberty family at the Home Office.

Friday morning, August 18, the stage was set for a great celebration. An audience of 200 stockholders, policyholders, agents and officers filled the spacious Home Office and waited for the beginning of the program. Finally the suspense was broken by a few timely remarks from E. H. Carry, Director of Agencies and Master of Ceremonies. He introduced his class mate Rev. S. E. J. Watson, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, who delivered a stirring invocation. One of the distinctive features of Friday's program was the singing en masse of the Liberty Life Ballad to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers." A Welcome address of unusual merit was delivered by Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, General Counsel.

When Mr. Frank L. Gillespie, founder and president, arrived at the Home Office from a successful business trip in Michigan, he was greeted with an ovation. He was partially indisposed, but did not disappoint his many followers. He took the platform and spoke a few words on the Future Possibilities of Liberty Life. He said in part:

"It is a wonderful feeling that fills me as I stand here to address you. Words seldom fail me, but this morning I am at a complete loss to express my appreciation for the splendid work accomplished by this agency force. Liberty Life must be commended upon the high class of people with which it has surrounded itself. We are certainly proud of the great progress that has been made. This year we are just able to crowd into this spacious office for the celebration. Next year we expect to have an agency force ten times this size, then we will need a big building in which to hold our Second anniversary meeting.

"In the building of this institution, I have tried to interest the best of the old timers. And when I brought them in, I turned to the Universities

d Colleges for the younger men. We have a large number of them with the Company now. We are looking forward to having more. We want to see the day when the company can pay a number of first class men a salary of $10,000 a year."

Thus in this strain, Mr. Gillespie continued and when he ended his speech with the words "Long Live Liberty Life," he was applauded long and enthusiastically.

The three remaining sessions were devoted entirely to instruction and discussion for agents. At the close of the Friday session the agency force was given a theater party, while on Saturday afternoon they enjoyed an automobile sightseeing trip.

A life insurance company is an institution that plays a great part in the community life of the people. It not only protects them in time of bereavement, but offers employment, property protection, and a medium for obtaining cheap money. It is largely these activities that Liberty Life has assumed its role in the life of the community, especially in providing insurance protection for the people. During the period August 19, 1921 to August 19, 1922, the company's first year of operation, $1,798,000 of insurance was written.

WHITES, NORTH AND SOUTH, DRAW NO COLOR LINE HERE

Chicago Defender
10/28/22

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 27.—According to its latest report, the New Home sanitarium, situated here and founded in 1909 by Dr. Alonzo H. Kennicbrew, 2,448 out of 2,553 persons they have treated have been white. Most of the patrons of the sanitarium are white and all of the personnel of the institution are of the Race.

The institution started in a small six-room cottage with one trained nurse, one surgeon, three beds, operating room and a few miscellaneous articles. Today it is housed in a large modern building of thirty-three rooms with four sleeping porches, a large solarium, two operating rooms, three laboratories, and has a staff of seven nurses, three surgeons and eight associate surgeons and physicians. The institution is devoted to surgery and obstetrics.

The patients' registry contains names of patients from nineteen states and Canada, the following being represented: Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Minnesota, North Dakota, New York and Canada.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospital — 1922.

Louisiana

Flint Goodrich Hospital of this city is crowded to capacity. Every bed is taken and scores of patients are being flatly refused treatment and ward accommodations because of lack of larger quarters and more ample facilities. Methodism must hasten to the rescue and through this hospital so favorably located, extend her healing ministry to the sick and suffering.

Southwestern Christian Advocate
5/23/1922
New Orleans, La.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 15

Hospitals – 1922.

Missouri

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
JANUARY 7, 1922

NEGRO HOSPITAL INADEQUATE, SAY STAFF MEMBERS

Building Is a Fire Trap and Is Overcrowded, Says Letter Read at Meeting of Aldermen.

NOT ENOUGH BEDS, IT IS DECLARED

Hospital Commissioner Jordan States Conditions Are Known and Tells of Consideration of Improvement

A letter to the Board of Aldermen written by three members of the visiting staff of City Hospital No. 2 (negro) at 2945 Lawton avenue, declaring that the building is a fire trap, that it is overcrowded and that facilities for the proper treatment of patients are lacking, was read in the board yesterday afternoon and referred by President Aloe to the Public Welfare Committee for investigation.

The text of the letter follows:

"The undersignd committee, having been appointed by the staff of Unit 2, St. Louis University, City Hospital No. 2, communicate to you in writing existing conditions at the colored hospital.

"These can be briefly summarized under three headings:

1. Overcrowding.
2. Insufficient facilities.
3. Fire danger.

"Not Enough Beds."

"The overcrowding is of such a nature that not enough beds are available for our patients, many have to be sent from the wards at night to sleep in other parts of the building, not suitable for this purpose. Should an epidemic occur at any time, with the wards packed to overflowing, a rapid spread of the disease could not easily be stopped, and we feel the necessity as a staff to register a strong protest against conditions which are detrimental to the health of our patients and contrary to all laws of hospital hygiene.

"The facilities of the hospital are wanting in so many respects that only a few of the larger problems will be dealt with. The lighting throughout the building is inadequate in the extreme, proving a great handicap in the treating and examining of patients. There is no provision made for the segregation of infectious and clean cases; all types of casese being cared for in the same ward. There are not enough dressing rooms in the hospital to properly care for the patients, and not sufficient operating rooms to expedite the work of the surgical staff.

Building Called Fire Trap.

"Under fire danger we would like to call your attention to the fact that the building that is occupied by the City Hospital No. 2 is a virtual fire trap, antiquated and not suitable for hospital purposes. Should any serious conflagration ever take place it would be a physical impossibility to remove the patients to a place of safety.

"We have herewith imparted to you the opinion of our staff, and have made the text of this letter a part of our permanent record. We feel that conditions such as we have described are unworthy of this great community, and should not be tolerated among any citizenship which has pride in its public institutions. In our opinion, no amount of remodeling can ever make the present building conform to modern ideas in hospital construction, and we urge the immediate erection of a suitable building as the only possible solution of this pressing problem. No city is poor, indeed, that cannot take proper care of its momentarily impaired but still useful citizens."

The letter was signed by Edgar F. Schmitz, W. F. Compton and Charles Hugh Nelson, as a committee.

Hospital Commissioner's Statement.

Hospital Commissioner Jordan said today that he realized that the quarters of the negro hospital were inadequate, especially with regard to future or emergency needs. He said that Director of Public Welfare Cunliff already had under consideration what could be done to improve the facilities or provide entirely new quarters.

"I do not feel that the statement that the building is a fire trap is justified," Dr. Jordan said. "I have always understood that the corner building, the old Barnes College Building, was rated as a fireproof building. The adjoining building is not fireproof and, for that reason, no one has been placed above the first floor. However, Director of Public Safety McKelvey and I and later the Fire Prevention Bureau inspected this building and we provided every safeguard against fire that could be installed. I think no one will deny that, considering the quarters available, the best treatment possible is being given to the negroes."

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1922

State Hospital for Tubercular Negroes.

The Missouri Negro Industrial commission is beginning an active campaign in behalf of a state hospital for the tubercular members of the race. According to a report issued by Secretary Robert S. Cobb of the commission, of the 3,761 negro deaths during last year more than 800 were from tuberculosis in some form.

The negroes of Missouri constitute about one-twentieth of the total population of the state, and yet one-fifth of all of the deaths were of negroes, and the negro death rate from tuberculosis is 3.6 times that of white persons. Of the 3,700 deaths above mentioned, more than 2,300 were in the larger cities, which shows that the rural negro is least affected by the disease.

The report points out the handicaps under which the negroes of the state labor in their fight against the scourge. In the large cities there are facilities of greater or less effectiveness for their treatment—annexes to county farms or city hospitals, etc. But in the small towns there are virtually no places where negroes in the first stages of the disease may be treated. Even the institutions in the larger cities are for advanced cases.

In view of the communicability of tuberculosis, the report points out the danger to all members of the community, white and black alike, in failing to take every possible precaution against infection. The housing conditions under which so large a percentage of the negroes live are further arguments in favor of the most energetic measures to curb tuberculosis among the negroes.

Ninety-five of the 114 counties of the state have shown a decrease in the negro population. The obvious explanation is that the negroes are gravitating toward the large centers of population, aggravating the problem in both its peculiar and general aspects.

Secretary Cobb announces that Governor Hyde and Dr. Walter McNabb Miller of the State Tuberculosis association have promised to aid the campaign for a state hospital for tubercular negroes, the necessity for which is supported by the arguments advanced by the Missouri Negro Industrial commission.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals - 1922.

Mississippi.

Big New Hospital For Mississippi

It Will Accommodate 960 Tubercular Patients and Cost $1,200,000

338-Acre Farm Will Provide Food, and Inmates Will Have Sun Parlors and Porches

N. Y. C. POST
AUGUST 25, 1922

MAGEE, Miss., August 24.—The State of Mississippi will have ready for formal opening here on January 1, 1923, according to present plans, one of the most modern and commodious sanitariums for tubercular patients in the United States. It will have a capacity of 960 patients, and the buildings and equipment will represent an expenditure of something like $1,200,000. The work was begun in 1918 and some of the buildings are already in use. The entire plant, however, will not be finished for some time.

Accommodations will be provided for both white and colored patients. The principal buildings are the white infirmary, the service building, and nurses' home, power house, and laundry, negro infirmary, and administration building, and provision is made for offices of the field service and extension department.

A farm of 338 acres will be operated in connection with the sanitarium to provide fresh milk, eggs, and other foodstuffs for the patients.

An idea of the extent of the plant may be gained from the size of the white infirmary. It is 531 feet long, 30 feet wide, with a central wing of 50 by 45 feet, which will care for 200 patients at one time, men on the south, women on the north. The structure contains 120 rooms for patients, 60 built-in bathtubs, and 58 porches, in addition to the most modern equipment science has provided for the treatment of tuberculosis. The rooms are connected with the porches by glass doors.

The service building is 249 feet by 129 feet, and is connected with the white infirmary, 130 feet away, by a tunnel through which the food will be carried for quick service to the patients. There are five dining rooms in the structure with a capacity of 520 seats. In the basement will be a bakery with a capacity of 500 loaves and 200 pies daily, an ice-cream freezer capable of 100 gallons daily, a cold storage plant, ice plant, and other such essentials.

Work on the negro infirmary, which is planned to take care of eighty patients, is expected to begin next year.

Although a State institution, it is not conducted on a charity basis, but each patient is required to pay $5 a week in addition to laundry. Where the sufferer is unable to pay, it is usually paid by his county, municipality, or church. No preference is shown to applicants, however, because of inability to pay. They are taken in on the basis of "first come, first served."

Approximately 1,500 patients are on the waiting list.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals — 1922

New York.

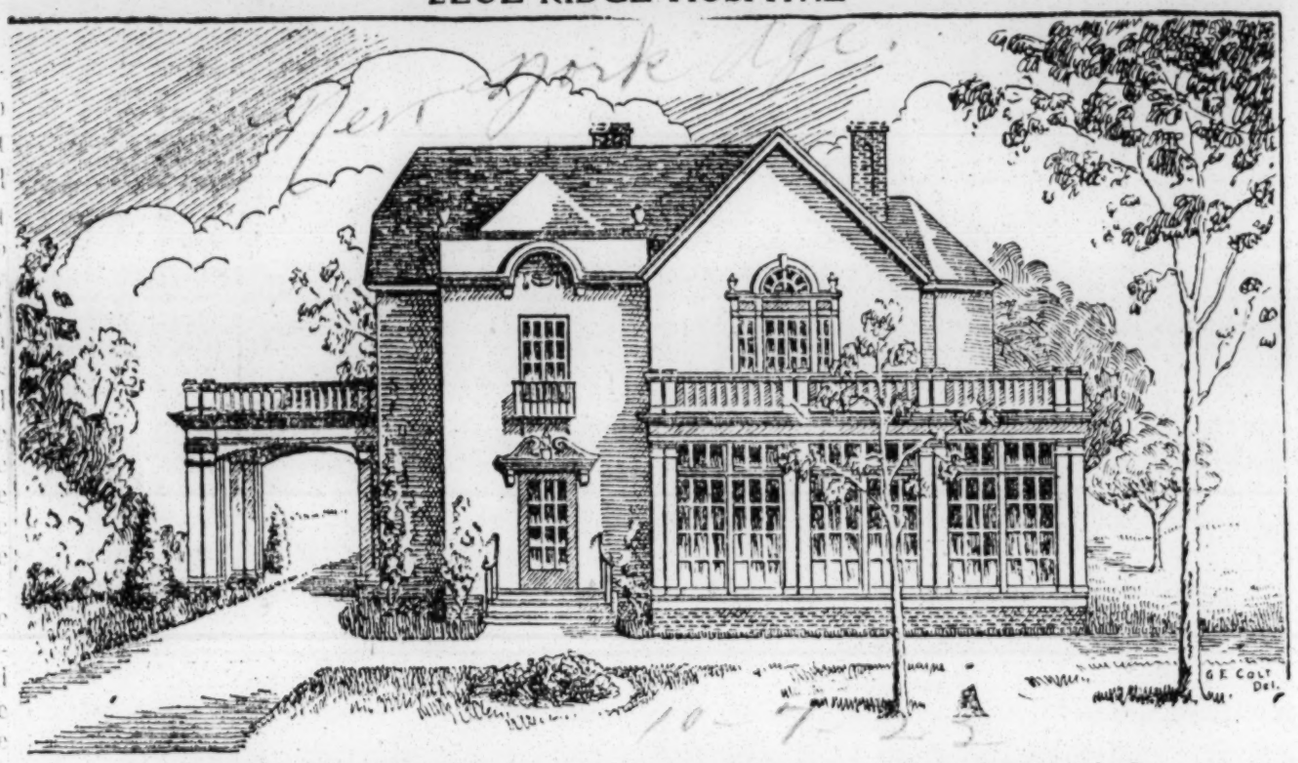
LET US BUILD A HOSPITAL

New York News 3/4/22

We want to commend the efforts of the members of the McDonough Memorial Hospital Association to build a large hospital in Harlem. There is no community of similar size in New York that has so few hospitals and sanitariums in which its own doctors and nurses may be employed. The public hospitals of the city do not permit physicians and surgeons other than those on the staff to practice there. They have an historic rock-ribbed line especially against colored professional men. The private hospitals of New York, large and small, like the private hospitals elsewhere, draw a sharp color line save in few exceptions against black physicians and surgeons. The net result is the great majority of the colored doctors and surgeons of this city can not keep fully abreast of the progress of medicine and surgery because they are unable to secure hospital practice. A large Harlem hospital built by the colored people themselves such as the Hebrews built in Mt. Sinai Hospital would be not only a great boon to the colored doctor but a boon to the life and health of black New York as well.

There is, however, a cardinal question of self segregation to be considered in this matter which we urge the McDonough Association to religiously observe and all New York that is interested to observe. The right of the colored doctor and the colored nurse to positions in the city's hospital service is vital and must not be impaired or surrendered even in thought for a moment. We are now going forward to have this historic injustice done colored citizens redressed. The colored citizen sick or maimed has an absolute right to admittance to every care and consideration at any public hospital without the let or hindrance of any man or woman. This right we must and shall always enforce. The colored doctor or nurse has the same absolute right to be on the staff of any public hospital. Nor only is that right absolute but New York is obligated ethically to see that at Harlem Hospital at least there should be colored representation on its governing board of physicians and surgeons. It is a legal provision that on the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals there shall be Catholic, Hebrew and Protestant representation—for the express reason that there shall be no religious discrimination in the city's hospitals. How much greater then is the necessity for colored representation on the board of Harlem Hospital located in the very heart of the great black city and of whose patients fifty per cent are colored. As we said to Health Commissioner Copeland and other city officials publicly at the mass meeting of the association at Commonwealth Casino last Thursday evening, "black Harlem must have that representation if confidence is ever to be gained in Harlem Hospital, if the colored population is ever to cease being a health problem to New York City." Until then justly or unjustly Harlem Hospital will have a bad reputation among them. It is because colored Harlem goes to Harlem Hospital only as a last resort and in a dying condition that Harlem's death rate is high from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. For this reason more largely than congested housing until recently and poor tenement law enforcement that Harlem now and in future will present the epidemic menace that it has. Disease, we repeat, draws no color line. That there shall be colored representation on Harlem's hospital board; that colored doctors and nurses may become and keep efficient by equal rights in New York's hospitals is as vital to New York's white popalation in the final analysis as to its colored population. Let us build a hospital but let us first of all, meanwhile and for all time enforce our equal hospital rights.

BLUE RIDGE HOSPITAL



Costing $38,000, Erected by Colored Citizens of Asheville, N. C.

Blue Ridge Hospital Opened For Race By Asheville Folks

Building and Equipment Cost $38,000—Headed by Dr. R. H. Bryant, Who Has Practiced Medicine in Asheville For 33 Years

(By ALONZO A. RIVES).

Asheville, N. C.—In Asheville, North Carolina, nestling among the Blue Ridge Mountains, is living, among a population of some thirty thousand or more, about eight thousand colored people who are as progressive as any group of people found south of the Mason and Dixon line. And standing as one of the monuments of their progress is the new Blue Ridge Hospital which was formally opened on Thursday, September 28, after two years of intensive labor by the colored physicians who serve the people of their race.

Situated within five minutes of the heart of the city you will find a hospital with an equipment second to none to be found in the South, fully manned by a competent corps of physicians and nurses, with thirty beds and a building of which any race may be justly proud.

Movement Started Two Years Ago.

The movement to have a hospital in the city of Asheville was conceived by the physicians who realized that they could not do much for their patients without hospital facilities. It was started two years ago and now they have the proud satisfaction of seeing this monument erected and equipped in which colored patients will have the same privileges and facilities for surgical and medical treatment as their more favored white neighbors.

The building cost $35,000 and the equipment of surgical instruments was $3,000 more.

There is an indebtedness of $20,000 which the trustees hope to liquidate in the near future. The money contributed to erect the hospital was furnished by both colored and white citizens, who are materially interested in the progress of their city, and many of the white physicians are associated with their colored brother doctors in providing professional service for the hospital.

The hospital is the only hospital exclusively for colored patients in western North Carolina, the nearest one being situated in Charlotte. Its equipment meets the demands of the most exacting surgeon, having at their disposal every facility for the most delicate operation.

To Train Nurses.

In connection there will be operated a training school for nurses and the course will be in keeping with the highest standards of professional nursing in its most scientific application. No student will be accepted in the school who has not had at least two years in a recognized high school. The graduates from this school will be eligible to accept a position as nurse in any hospital in the country.

The hospital has a commodious sun parlor which will give their patients a splendid chance to get the benefit of the fine outdoor air. There is also a maternity ward.

The hospital has only been open for a few days, but twelve operations have already been performed by Drs. Walker and Miller. There will be ample ambulance service for the injured.

Dr. R. H. Bryant is president of the board of trustees; Dr. J. W. Walker, vice-president; C. C. Lipscombe, secretary; N. Murrough, treasurer, and Mr. Oglesby is a member of the house committee.

The staff is as follows: Dr. R. H. Bryant, chief of staff; Dr. J. W. Walker, chief surgeon; Dr. L. O. Miller, dean of nurses' staff; Dr. J. W. Holt, house physician; Dr. I. N. Gnaego, anesthest; Miss A. M. Wood, superintendent.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 15

Members of the Staff.

Dr. Bryant has been practicing in Asheville for the past thirty-three years and comes from Shaw University. He owns one of the finest residential sites in all Asheville. Dr. J. W. Walker is a graduate of Shaw University and has been practicing in the city of his birth for over twenty years. Dr. Walker is a recognied tuberculosis authority and has a private sanitarium of his own. Dr. J. W. Holt is a native of Asheville, like his distinguished kinsman, Dr. Walker, and has been practicing here for five years. He comes from Meharry in Tennessee.

Dr. L. O. Miller is a product of Boston University and has been practicing for four years. Dr. L. N. Gallego came to Asheville only one year ago in search of health and has since remained. He is a graduate of Long Island College of New York. All these doctors are doing well, having as much practice as they can take care of. They own their own homes, operate their own automobiles, and are living in the best sections of the city. They enjoy the confidence and professional esteem of their white brother physicians and are accorded every courtesy to which they are entitled.

Roster of Nurses.

Miss Wood, who is the superintendent, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, where she received all her training except a post-graduate course at Lincoln Hospital in New York. The other nurses, Misses Kitty Wills, Flossie Metz, Louvenia Anderson and Lula Long, are all graduate nurses and capable of rendering the best service demanded by hospitals.

There will be several endowed beds in the hospital which will come from private individuals, several women organizations and churches.

The white citizens have been most generous in their support of this hospital and have given every encouragement to this latest race enterprise.

On the opening day several people availed themselves of the privilege of inspecting the hospital and were served with light refreshments by a committee of ladies.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Hospitals — 1922

North Carolina

COLORED HOSPITAL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Atlanta Constitution

Durham, N. C., January 26.—Thirty patients were removed to safety when the Lincoln hospital, a negro institution, was destroyed by fire shortly before noon toady. The loss was estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000. The origin of the blaze has not been determined. The fire was confined to the hospital. The hospital will be rebuilt at a cost of $100,000, funds for which have already been raised.

Dukes Give $75,000. For Durham Colored Hospital

Money Deposited In Bank To Be Available When Like Amount Is Rasied By Local People.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

1/28/22

Virginia

Durham, N. C.—Seventy-five thousand dollars, the amount to be donated by James B. and Benjamin N. Duke, when a like amount has been raised locally for a new colored hospital in Durham, has been placed in deposit in a bank here, it was announced here. When all of the money needed to complete the bargain is in hand there will be $150,000 for the new institution.

At a meeting of the board of trustees for the new hospital this afternoon Dr. S. L. Warren was elected president; W. G. Pearson, vice-president; J. M. Avery, treasurer, and W Gomez, secretary.

The Lincoln hospital, the institution destroyed by fire a few weks ago will be the beneficiary of the Messrs Duke's gift. Durham citizens, white and colored, will quickly subscribe the remaining $75,000.

CAROLINA PHYSICIAN MADE SANATORIUM HEAD

Chicago Defender

12/30/22

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 29.—Dr. J. W. Walker, the well known physician of this city, has been appointed by the state board of health to be superintendent of the sanatorium now under process of construction at Sanatorium, N. C.

Dr. Walker will leave Asheville about Jan. 1, to spend six or eight weeks in visiting sanatoria studying methods, and thereafter will tour the state lecturing on subjects of prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The new sanatorium building will be built with a view to having wings added as needed.

Dr. Walker will be in complete charge of the sanatorium, under the general direction of Dr. L. B. McBrayer, superintendent.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922

Blue Ridge Hospital

The formal opening on Thursday of this week of the Blue Ridge Hospital for colored people is an event in which both races in Asheville may well take pride. Not only will the hospital afford Negroes that medical and surgical attention which has been in part unprovided for them, but it will stimulate race pride and teach the virtues of self-help. Colored women will have opportunity for training in a profession enabling them to render a high form of service to their race; Negro physicians will have before them an incentive for greater proficiency.

Many white people have contributed to the hospital fund, but there is still a debt which in meeting the Negroes need aid. It is from many viewpoints a worthy cause for those who have means to invest in community welfare. Whatever raises the standard of health and efficiency among the Negroes will also make them better citizens. The Blue Ridge Hospital, founded through the joint efforts of whites and blacks, will be a lasting testimonial of the friendly relations of the races in Asheville and of the desire of their leaders to work together in those activities which mean the advancement of Negro welfare.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hospitals — 1922

Ohio

CINCINNATI TO HAVE COLORED HOSPITAL

National Baptist

Institution For Colored People Will Also Have Nurses' School

10/14/22

Union Review

Eleven Colored physicians of Cincinnati and City Detective Frank Hall recently organized the Mercy Hospital and Nurses' Training company and announced that the hospital opened at 612 West Sixth Street, Sunday, October 1. The structure, a three-story brick, was leased with privilege of purchase. Although Hall is not a physician, he was elected president of the organization in recognition of his efforts for years to establish a hospital for Colored people under the supervision of Colored physicians and nurses. The training of Colored girls for the profession of nursing will be one of the movements undertaken by the new company.

—Washington Sentinel

Hospitals — 1922

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, IS TO HAVE A NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL.

East Tenn. News 5/27/22 Knoxville Jem

Columbus, Ohio, May 3.—N. B. Allen, secretary of the local Urban League, announces the formation of the Alpha Hospital Association which has taken over the Alpha Hospital at 17th and Long streets, and will convert it into a nurse training school. The hospital will have all modern apparatus, including a charity ward. Mr. Allen says: "There are only five colored registered nurses in Franklin county, and the majority of them received their training out of the state. This will be the only place in Ohio where a girl can take full nurse training course.

Hospitals – 1922

Pennsylvania

Hospital and Nurses Training School to Be Opened in E. E.

Pittsburgh Pa 3/10/22 American

East End ministers and the Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association made a new departure in co-operation Friday afternoon at the residence of Dr. W. H. Christian in East End. The occasion was a luncheon given in honor of the East End by Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Christian. The Directors of the Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association were among the other guests present.

Dr. O. S. Simms of Rodman Street Baptist Church, Dr. H. L. P. Jones of Euclid Avenue, Dr. L. L. Wood, Rev. John Arlsbury of Logan Ferry, Dr. C. E. Askew of Good Hope Church, Dr. W. H. Powell of Carron Street, Rev. T. H. C. Messer were among the ministers present and speaking enthusiastically of the Booker Washington Hospital plans. They endorsed a resolution to co-operate with the Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association. The resolution embodied a provision for establishing "Booker Washington Hospital Donation Sunday" in all churches, at which time a silver offering will be taken for the benefit of the hospital. The resolution also contained a provision for the organization of a Ministers' Advisory Board of Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association. A temporary organization was effected at the meeting with Dr. O. S. Simms as chairman and Dr. H. L. P. Jones as secretary. A permanent organization will be completed at an early date.

The gathering was an inspiring accasion. The ministers and other guests present highly commended the hospital of Dr. and Mrs. Christian, host and hostess. Dr. Christian has donated the Booker Washington Hospital association the entire equipment of his private infirmary and maternity hospital for use just as soon as the association hospital is established. He has been the most active progressive spirit in pushing the hospital idea for a number of years, and has been making great strides forward as a surgeon since he established his private infirmary more than three years ago. Mr. H. L. Keith presided while the ministers and others guests were speaking. In his brief remarks, he encouraged co-operation in unity of effort on the part of the people and particularly stressed the necessity of the co-operation of the ministers for any hospital effort to succeed permanently.

Dr. W. D. Clinton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association, made a strong speech in which he emphasized the necessity of small beginnings leading to larger successes. He showed some of the weaknesses of the past hospital efforts by the race in Pittsburgh and the best method of avoiding future errors.

The directors of the Booker Washington Hospital and Nurse Training Association are: Mrs. J. M. Graves, Dr. W. H. Christian, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, William Fitts, W. S. Buchanan, Dr. A. C. Gantt, Miss Agnes Gould, D. W. Perkins, Mrs. Robert Wilson of Dravosburg, Mrs. Lizzie Williams of McKeesport, H. E. Jones, Joseph Holland, Attorney William Randolph, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Lizzie Washington, B. J. Mimms, Mrs. Emma Stevenson, Mrs. David Wood, Mrs. Nettie McNeal, Mrs. W. H. Christian, Dr. W. D. Clinton, H. L. Keith, Mrs. Mary Brown.

Phila American

HOSPITAL SPENT $80,000

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28.The annual report of Mercy Hospital, School for Nurses, shows that that institution spends $80,000 for operating expenses. Half of this amount is appropiated by the State of Pennsylvania. 9/29/21

BOOKER WASHINGTON AND LIVINGSTONE ASSOCIATIONS ON VERGE OF UNION

4/28/22 Pittsburgh Pa. American

Learning that there is a quiet movement on foot for uniting the Booker Washington and Livingstone Memorial Hospital Associations with the aim of establishing and fostering one hospital only for Pittsburgh colored people, a Pittsburgh AMERICAN reporter visited the Booker Washington Memorial Campaign Headquarters in East End, in an effort to verify the report in circulation. The Campaign headquarters was such a busy place, that it was impossible to secure any satisfactory information before the AMERICAN went to press. However, it has been learned that there is a definite movement on foot for the union of the two associations, and that it is progressing rapidly.

It is said that the movement for a union of the two hospital associations is a response to the growing public sentiment for a united hospital effort. It has been carefully piloted from the beginning by representatives of each association, favoring a union and respecting public sentiment. An informal meeting of the two groups has already been held and another was scheduled for Tuesday night, at which some definite proposal was to be made. Officials of the Booker Washington Hospital Association have taken the lead in the matter, thus following up the broad public spirit that has characterized the purchase of the Italian Hospital in East End in order to place the hospital effort of our group on the road to sure and certain success. Replying to a question, a member of the Booker Washington Hospital Board of Directors said:

"It will be difficult to tell at this time what the action of the representatives of the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Association will finally be regarding a definite union of the two groups. The Booker Washington Association respects the public sentiment favoring a united effort, and in response to it, decided to take the initiative toward that end. It can be stated that thus far the Livingstone representatives have displayed the expected courtesy and the same regard for public sentiment that has characterized the advances of the Booker Washington Hospital Association for union. There is to be a meeting of representatives of the two groups at an early date, when some definite decision is likely to be reached. We are hoping that the Livingstone Association people will display the same fine spirit throughout that they displayed at an informal meeting held recently. That will mean ultimate union. It can be said very definitely, that the Booker Washington Association is promoting its hospital with the main idea of advancing the public welfare, in mind. That thought is the explanation of the advances our association has already made to the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Association."

The action of the Booker T. Washington Hospital Association in taking the first steps to effect a union with the Livingstone Hospital Association is being favorably commented upon on all sides. It shows that the officials and members of the Booker Washington organization are unselfish and willing to do the best thing possible for the advancement of our group in Pittsburgh. When the association displayed the courage to take hold of the opportunity offered to buy the Italian Hospital, it won the public confidence and revived the waning enthusiasm of the people on the hospital question. Coming forward as it is doing, with the idea of a union of the two associations, the Booker Washington Association will have the undivided support of a public sentiment that will enable us to realize what we have long desired—a hospital in Pittsburgh owned and operated by our people, primarily for the use of the race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Hospitals—1922

Pennsylvania.

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION

Pittsburgh Pa. American 5/19/22

We have been reluctant to express our thoughts and opinions concerning the questions in dispute between the managers of the Livingstone and Booker Washington Hospital Associations. But the time has come when we feel that something ought to be said. The people who support these movements are entitled to more consideration than they have got so far. There seems to have been bungling and incompetent management. There is one thing that it seems our people are slow to learn. And that is the fact that the work of the world has become so complex that each division of labor must be done by men who have prepared themselves to function in each particular division or in things that are logically related. For instance, it does not follow that just because a man is a good physician that he will be equally good when it comes to dealing in real estate.

The erecting or purchasing of a hospital building is a matter for men with a knowledge of real estate values and structural and sanitary engineering. One of the hospital groups seems to have proceeded in total disregard to these truths.

After the building is arranged for by competent business and technical men and after it has been properly equiped the next problem is the getting of a competent staff of competent surgeons, physicians and nurses. This is extremely important. At this point there should be no opportunity for the entrance of egotism vanity or selfishness. What are the plans of the managers in this matter? Is it the plan of the men in charge to man the hospitals themselves? Is there a trained Negro SURGEON in Pittsburgh competent and trained to perform major operations? Have we eye, ear and throat specialists and experts in gynecology and the diseases of children? We do not say that there are not, but we want to know and who they are. Do the managers plan in the beginning—to have these things done by white specialists? Will they bring in colored men from other cities?

The public is also entitled to know just what progress is being made toward uniting these two groups—these two disputing factions. We are not interested in charge and counter-charge. Negroes should demand that the two associations should get together and merge into one. We know that there can be but one hospital. If they refuse to merge the people should support that one which has the better chance of success and lend no aid moral or financial to the other. We have grown weary of this continual warfare within our own ranks—this policy of divide and fail. There are always those who feel that if they cannot dominate or get the glory they will destroy or obstruct. It happens in all of our activities. The time has come to go at this type of Negro with bare fists.

The American will not be neutral in this affair, but it will be impartial. These two groups must get together and settle this affair between themselves and quit debating the issues in public. The public has no interest in the personal fortunes or ambitions of the men in either association. What they want is the hospital.

Hospitals—1922.

Tennessee

START CAMPAIGN NEGRO HOSPITAL

COLUMBIA TENN HERALD
JULY 24, 1922

BIG DRIVE FOR $5,000 FOR INSTITUTION BEGINS ON NEXT WEDNESDAY.

For the purpose of establishing a negro hospital in Columbia a big drive for $5,000 will be inaugurated on Wednesday. There will be two divisions in the army that will make the drive, one for the white and the other for the colored people.

Dr. B. F. Davis will direct the campaign to ask subscriptions from the white people while Mariah Steele will direct the campaign among the negroes of the city. It is intended to put the campaign on for thirty days and during that time to secure the $5,000 that is asked for. With $5,000 the work on the institution can be started without delay.

The need for a negro hospital in Columbia is fully recognized not only by the leaders of that race here, but also by the white physicians, practically all of whom have endorsed the appeal that has been made for it.

Hospitals—1922.

South Carolina

LEE HOSPITAL OPENED AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

New York Age 8-26-22

(Special to The New York Age).

Summerville, S. C.—The Lee Hospital for colored people has been opened here and the occasion was made an important event. Dr. J. H. Alston was the active agent in building and equipping this institution and August 7, the day it was opened, marked the close of a period of intense activity.

The hospital is named for the late Rev. Arthur B. Lee, who saw the need and bequeathed property to be a nucleus for the hospital. He named Dr. Alston to carry out the project. Three years ago, Dr. Alston started the building campaign. Both races in Summerville supported him with money and influence, and the Lee Hospital is a modern institution that would do credit to a larger city.

At the opening exercises, Dr. Alston spoke of the desire of Rev. Lee that there should be a hospital for his race in the "City of the Pines," and told of the splendid support which had been given him in carrying out that idea. The City Council has made an appropriation to be paid annually toward support of the hospital, and among the white citizens who assisted in raising the money to build were J. B. Gaddens, who secured $1,000; and Mr. Pettiman, who gave lumber to the value of $600. Other white citizens gave $100 and $50, as did some of the colored citizens, and many of the race who were unable to give money, volunteered to do the mechanical work without pay.

Among the other speakers were Rev. E. H. Coit of Charleston, Rev. Ambler, rector of the white Episcopal Church, Dr. William Thorne, president of the Palmetto Medical Association, J. B. Gaddens, Dr. John McFall, Messrs. Artope and Gillam.

Hospitals—1922

Virginia.

A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

The Planet Richmond 10/28/22

Sarah G. Jones' Memorial Hospital, Medical College and Training Schoo. for Nurses Inc., was chartered for the purpose of operating a strictly non-stock community hospital. It has purchased and paid for the Richmond Hospita l properties at 406 E. Baker Street, this city. It is preparing to install steam heating plant and also electric lights throughout the building and to make other needed repairs; so as to put the building in splendid condition pending the erection of a new building.

This hospital is to serve the community, and all Physicians and Surgeons will be permitted to practice and to perform operations in the sam. hospital.

All Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Druggists, Ministers of the Gospel; Churches; Fraternal organizations, Civic and Social Societies and Associations are invited to co-operate for the purpose of making the hospital a grand success.

Weekly meetings are held at the hospital, 406 E. Baker street, each and every Thursday at 5 P. M. for the purpose of perfecting the organization and its management. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to each and every one to attend these meetings.

Yours for alleviating the sufferings of humanity, Sarah G. Jones' Memorial Hospital, Medical College and Training School for Nurses. Inc.,

REV. WM. H. STOKES, Ph. D.
President.
REV. W. T. JOHNSON, D. D.
Secretary
B. L. JORDAN, Treasurer.

Hospitals – 1922

Texas.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
FEBRUARY 2, 1922

COMMISSION APPROVES JOINT NEGRO HOSPITAL PROJECT.

Joint construction of a negro tubercular hospital at Woodlawn is planned by the city and county. The City Commission on Wednesday morning adopted a resolution authorizing the city to enter into an agreement with the county. Details in the matter have yet to be arranged, but it is understood that the city and the county will each pay half the expenses of the new project.

The commission also authorizes the Mayor to sign the contract with the Central Construction Company additions to Parkland Hos-

THE UNION HOSPITAL MOVEMENT

Houston Informer - Houston, Tex

11-25-22

It is indeed a source of gratification to see the movement recently launched here by a number of colored physicians to have the Houston public take over the "Jeremiah Hospital" and operate it in lieu of the present Union Hospital, located at the corner of Lion and Howard Streets, Fourth Ward.

To this end a mass meeting of representative citizens was held last Sunday afternoon and it was definitely decided to take over the present "Jeremiah Hospital" building on Andrews Street and operate it as a public hospital and not as a private institution.

The present Union Hospital is a privately owned and operated institution, but the owners stated that they realize that privately owned hospitals can not and do not meet the growing and increasing needs of the public, and that to best serve the interests of the people, the public should own the hospital and that they (the owners and operators) are willing to donate all their physical equipment for the new plant and devote their time, attention and skill to render and maintain the new institution a credit to the race and community.

The "Jeremiah Hospital" is already fairly well equipped, especially with beds and other appurtenances, and will make a fair hospital for our people.

It is located on a paved street, has some sanitary connections and conveniences and is easily accessible by street car and automobile.

It is also situated in a quiet colored neighborhood and is far enough away from the noise and hubbub of city traffic to make it a nice site for such an institution, all other things being equal.

The promoters and sponsors should not be discouraged because of opposition from certain sources, for some people are natural-born knockers, and they knock and lambast everything and every movement that does not emanate from their "fertile" (?) thought tanks.

We believe that if all the colored people of Houston, particularly the business and professional men, united on any one proposition it would so disturb and excite Mother Earth and the elements that a terrible catastrophe (something like an earthquake or landslide), would occur in this community with direful and disastrous results.

Yet it is to be regretted that we possess such a large colony of chronic kickers and professional critics, who are always panning and criticising all racial endeavors and undertakings, but offering nothing of a constructive nature to supplant the things they criticise and knock so vehemently and "religiously."

Heretofore when these knockers have brought out their old sledge hammer and started their customary pastime and vocation, too many of the promoters of worthy projects and meritorious movements have taken cold feet and refused to push forward their propositions.

"Faint heart never won fair lady," and the man or set of men who plan and expect to execute a big program must pay no heed to the "know-alls" and "smart Alecs" who are long on palaver but short on performance.

We have a most unusual and novel species of black man in Houston: He will knock and criticise a movement or program and do his "derndest" to defeat or thwart it and then when it goes over he will be the first to exclaim, "Look what we did!"

These self-appointed criterions criticise you if you do and criticise you if you do not do. In other words, with them "You are damned if you do and damned if you don't."

The colored race in Houston certainly needs a hospital and since neither the city nor some philanthropist will make it possible for the race to enjoy hospital advantages like other races, we should make the beginning ourselves and The Informer is firm in its belief that the present movement is a step in the right direction and deserving the unstinted and unqualified endorsement and support, both moral and financial, of all our people without regard to denomination, fraternity, social or economic position.

The Informer takes this opportunity to assure the promoters and sponsors of the hospital movement of its hearty and wholesouled support and co-operation and at the same time wishes to admonish them to lose no sleep over the knockers and gossipmongers, for yet a few days and they will be with us no more. Selah!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15